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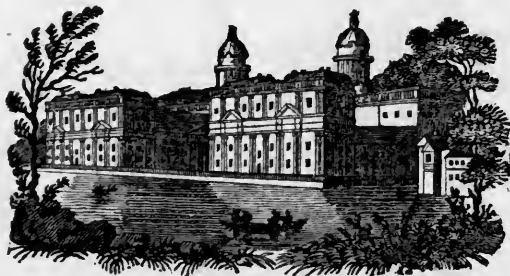
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J. Ellison
THE
GEOGRAPHICAL GUIDE;
A POETICAL
NAUTICAL TRIP
ROUND THE ISLAND OF
GREAT - BRITAIN;
With Entertaining and Illustrative
NOTES, IN PROSE,

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS
PRINCIPAL PORTS, HAVENS, RIVERS, CREEKS, AND INLETS;
CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, AND MOUNTAINS,
&c. &c. &c.

AND A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF
The General Appearance of the Country,
AS VIEWED FROM THE SEA.



London :

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS, (SUCCESSOR TO E. NEWBERRY),
At the Original Juvenile Library,
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH - YARD.

1805.



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INTRODUCTION.

THE utility of Geography is too obvious to require any comment, and many writers have exerted themselves to render the study of that important science as facile and agreeable as possible. Generally speaking, however, works of a geographical nature are too dry to excite the attention of a juvenile mind, and are, consequently, considered as mere tasks; particularly those parts which relate to the latitudes, longitudes, &c.

In the following sheets an attempt has been made to interest the young reader in matters of this nature, by conducting him round the coast of Great Britain, and impressing on his mind the names of the most remarkable places and objects which occur in the Nautical Trip; and that he may the more readily commit these things to memory, the author has made all his leading observations in poetic numbers, which may be easily recollected upon every occasion, and consequently seem the best adapted for conveying geographical and nautical instruction.

The

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INTRODUCTION.

The notes are intended to illustrate many parts of the subject, and will probably be found equally instructive and interesting, having been given from the best authorities. And with respect to the engravings, it is only necessary to say, that they were carefully delineated for this little Work by the author, and have been executed at a very considerable expense. This utility will be apparent to every purchaser, and it is hoped they may prove equally respectable and satisfactory.

It was the intention of the publisher to have given a map of the places alluded to in the Nautical Trip; but, upon mature deliberation, it seemed unnecessary to augment the price of the book by such an appendage, as he naturally conceived that it would be principally read by those who have some acquaintance with geography, and who are, consequently, in possession of some atlas to which they may readily refer.

A NEW geographical method I'll try,
Which, on a slight glance, will at once give a notion
What maritime cities and ports you'll espy,
As fam'd British Islands you skirt on the ocean.

I therefore propose to engage a snug ship—
My readers embark on a party of pleasure;
Round England and Scotland then send them a trip,
When ev'ry fam'd Port they may view at their leisure.

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THE

A.

NAUTICAL TRIP.

PART I.

CANTO I.

ROUND England and Scotland prepare for a trip,
And whilst British Tars are unmooring the ship,
We'll over a map of the isles take a glance,
Then start from Land's End,¹ and sail round by Penzance.²
Mount's

¹ **LAND'S END.** The most Western extremity of the Kingdom, something more than 9 leagues E. of the Isles of Scilly.

² **PENZANCE.** A town in Cornwall. It is situated in a creek in Mount's Bay. It was burned in 1593 by the Spaniards, but was afterwards rebuilt. It is 12 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's End, and 290 W. by S. of London. A pretty brisk trade is now carried on, and the market is well supplied with fish.

It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 14 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The town consists of near a thousand houses, and the streets are paved.

Longitude 5. 35. W. Lat. 50. 11. N.

Mount's Bay ³ having cross'd, by the Lizard ⁴ then steer
 Your course to—North-East and by North quickly veer,
 And Falmouth's ⁵ fam'd haven and forts you may view,
 Then steering North-East, you will reach Carack Due. ⁶
 In coasting from thence pray beware of Gull Rock, ⁷
 For fear that your vessel should meet with a shock;
 And if up the Channel ⁸ you sail in the night,
 The Eddystone Turret ⁹ will give a grand light.

You'll

³ MOUNT'S BAY, in Cornwall; so called from the high mountain of St. Michael in that neighbourhood.

⁴ LIZARD. The most southern promontory of England. From hence the ships usually take their departure when bound to the West Indies, America, &c. &c.

⁵ FALMOUTH. A sea-port town of Cornwall, about 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by S. of London.

It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a Viscount.

The entrance is well defended by two forts, and Pendennis Castle. From hence packets sail for Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, &c. also for the West Indies and America. The haven of Falmouth is so capacious, that 100 vessels may ride there commodiously, without seeing each other's tops.

⁷ GULL-ROCK. On the Cornwall coast. There are several rocks called by this name, both S. and N.

⁸ BRITISH CHANNEL. The grand Channel dividing the empires of England and France.

⁹ EDDISTONE LIGHT-HOUSE. An elegant structure erected

You'll gain Plymouth Sound ¹⁰ when you've past Point
Penlee, ¹¹

And Nicholas Isle, ¹² and Mount Edgecumbe ¹³ you'll see;
To view Plymouth Docks ¹⁴ then, sure no one will
grumble,

If so, for Hamoaze, ¹⁵ you must pass thro' the Crumble, ¹⁶

From

on a rock in the Channel, 14 miles South of Plymouth, in Devonshire; for the direction of ships going in or out of the Channel. In 1696 Mr Winstanley undertook the erection of a light-house on the Eddystone Rocks, and the first summer was entirely spent in making 12 holes in the rock, and fastening 12 great irons to hold the work together that was to be done afterwards.

The next summer was spent in making a solid body, or round pillar, 12 feet high, and 14 feet diameter. The third year the building was raised 80 feet high; it was in the fourth year fresh cased, and made 40 feet higher, and 16 feet in diameter; and though it was so very high, the sea sometimes broke over it 100 feet above the vane. It was unfortunately destroyed in a dreadful storm, on the 26th of November, 1703. And the architect was unhappily in the place at the time, and was never afterwards heard of.

Another was built by a Mr. Rudyard, which was destroyed by fire; and the present elegant structure was erected under the direction of the ingenious Mr. Smeaton.

From Plymouth then sail, if you meet with no squall,
Steer South and South East, till you double the Prall ; ¹⁷

Then



The Eddystone Rocks are situated nearly S. S. by W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, and about 10 miles from Ram-Head.

¹⁰ PLYMOUTH SOUND. A fine open road for shipping.

¹¹ POINT PENLEE. A cape about 2 miles E. of Ram-Head, and about the same distance S. of Causon-Bay.

¹² NICHOLAS ISLE, or DRAKE'S ISLAND. A small isle in the Sound, on which batteries are erected for the defence of the harbour.

¹³ MOUNT EDGECUMBE, or EDGCOMB. A beautiful seat belonging to Lord Mount Edgcumbe, pleasantly situated on a mount,

Then changing your course, make for Dartmouth¹⁸ your way,

You'll soon gain Point Berry,¹⁹ or reach to Torbay.²⁰

For

mount, near the Village of Edgecomb in Devonshire, seated on the Tamar, on the side next to Cornwall.

¹⁴ **PLYMOUTH.** A sea-port town of Devonshire. It is seated on the River Plime, near the Tamar, where they fall into the sea. It is one of the most important places in the kingdom, of great strength, and very well fortified.

It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council, and sends 2 members to parliament. The town consists of about one thousand houses, and near eight hundred houses at the Dock, most of which are newly erected.

Plymouth is a station for building and laying up men of war, belonging to the royal navy. The harbour is very capacious, and capable of containing a vast number of ships.

It is forty-three miles S. W. of Exeter, and two hundred and sixteen W. by S. of London.

^{15 16} The **CRUMBLE** is a narrow passage leading to the river **HAMOAZE.**

¹⁷ The **PRALL.** A cape on the southernmost point of Devonshire.

¹⁸ **DARTMOUTH.** A sea-port town of Devonshire; it has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament.

It has a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade by sea. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Dart, from whence it takes its name.

For Exmouth ²¹ then steering, I beg if you've time
 You'll Exeter ²² visit, or call in at Lyme ²³;
 Your course then to South and South East you must veer,
 And carefully round Portland Isle ²⁴ you will steer;

From

¹⁹ BERRY-POINT.

²⁰ TOR-BAY. A fine bay on the coast of Devon, formed by Berry-Point, and the cape called Bob's Nose.

It is rendered famous by the Prince of Orange having landed there in November, 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to free them from arbitrary power.

The Prince afterwards reigned here as King William III.

²¹ EXMOUTH. A sea-port town of Devonshire, situated at the mouth of the river Ex.

²² EXETER. A city of Devonshire; seated on the river Ex; from whence it takes its name; and over which is a most elegant stone bridge. It contains 15 parish churches, and several chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It has the title of an earldom, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 24 aldermen; and sends two members to parliament. It is 68 miles S. W. of Bristol, and 163 W. by S. of London. In ancient times the city was blessed with a good port; but ships of burthen at present reach no higher than Topsham, the large barges go up to the city.

²³ LIME, or LYME. A Sea Port in Dorsetshire. It was here the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth landed, in his unfortunate expedition against King James II.

²⁴ PORTLAND

From thence East by North, then North West if you sail;
 To land you at Weymouth ²⁵ your pilot won't fail;
 From Weymouth then sailing, with mizen a' kedge,
 You'll pass Point St. Albans ²⁶ for Peverel Ledge: ²⁷

Fresh

²⁴ **PORTLAND ISLE.** A peninsula in Dorsetshire, of great strength, both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by King Henry VIII.

It is chiefly noted for the stone which is got in the peninsula, and greatly used in London and Dublin for building the finest structures. N. B. St. Paul's Cathedral was built with Portland Stone.

²⁵ **WEYMOUTH.** A town of Dorsetshire, seated on an arm of the sea. The towns of MELCOMB REGIS and Weymouth are now incorporated into one body, and they are governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and each place sends two members to Parliament.

It is now become a very fashionable bathing place, and the Royal Family often pay a visit to Weymouth, which is a very pretty town.

²⁶ **ST. ALBAN'S POINT.** For a general description of the capes and promontories of England and Wales, see page 14.

²⁷ **PEVEREL LEDGE and Point.** See as above.



Fresh beauties will instantly burst on your sight—
 You'll soon see the Needles,²⁸ and fam'd Isle of Wight;²⁹
 And when by Hurst Castle³⁰ you've fathom'd your way,
 You'll pass little Yarmouth,³¹ and then Newton Bay.³²

Perhaps

²⁸ **THE NEEDLES.** Two Capes, or Points at the West end of the Isle of Wight, at the foot of which are several sands and rocks.

²⁹ **ISLE OF WIGHT.** A beautiful Island on the South Coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

It is about 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and consists of excellent arable and pasture lands, and has plenty of game.

It is exceedingly pleasant, has a wholesome air, and on the coast there are plenty of excellent fish. It is strong both by art and nature, for, exclusive of its castles, block-houses, and forts, it is surrounded with craggy rocks and cliffs as well as dangerous banks.

In this island that unfortunate monarch King Charles I. was confined in a place called Carisbrook Castle.

³⁰ **HURST CASTLE.** On Camber Point in Hampshire, not far from Lymington, and about 2 miles from the Isle of Wight.

³¹ **YARMOUTH.** A borough town of the Isle of Wight, it is a handsome place, the houses being chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate. I have called it "Little Yarmouth," to distinguish it from Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk.

³² **NEWTON BAY. THORNEY BAY. GURNET ROCK. &c. &c.** between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

³³ **SOUTH-**

Perhaps to Southampton³³ you'd wish for to ramble;
 If so, anchor safe when you're clear of the Bramble,³⁴
 Take boat up the river without fear or dread,
 And afterwards join the grand fleet at Spit-Head.³⁵

At

³³ **SOUTHAMPTON.** A Sea Port town of Hampshire. It is commodiously situated on an arm of the sea, is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers.

It is large and well built, containing five parish churches, and an hospital called God's House.

It is surrounded by walls and watch Towers, which have been long in ruins, but are now repaired, as also is the Castle, which defends the harbour. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to Parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Winchester, and 78 W. S. W. of London.

³⁴ **THE BRAMBLE.** A long ridge of sand, extending from the Bay of Christ Church almost to Southampton water, lying between Lynnington Creek and the Isle of Wight.

³⁵ **SPITHEAD.** A famous road, lying between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the Royal Navy usually rendezvous. It was here that the Royal George sunk, in August 1782, while hove upon a careen in order to be repaired.

She was overset in a squall, and filled and went to the bottom in the space of a few minutes. This was a great national loss, and the brave and experienced Admiral Kempenfelt, with upwards of 500 gallant seamen were drowned.

Several officers and about 350 men, with Captain Waghorne, fortunately escaped. The Royal George was a fine ship, of 100

At Portsmouth ³⁶ and Gosport ³⁷ you'll certainly stay,
And pass at the fort and the docks a whole day;

Again

guns, and the water was so deep that nothing but the top-masts appeared above the surface.

³⁶ **PORTSMOUTH.** A sea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair on the 10th of July, for silvermiths, mercers, cabinet makers, milliners, cutlers, woollen-drapers, hatters, shoe-makers, slop-sellers, bedding, &c. &c.

It is one of the most secure and spacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land side, and has very excellent fortifications. A great part of the Royal Navy is built here, and there are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe.

It is seated in the Isle of Portsea, and surrounded by the sea, except on the north side, where there is a river, which runs from one arm of it to the other. Portsmouth is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is Spithead.

There are upwards of 2000 houses in the town, and it lies 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 72 S. W. of London.

This port is so deep that a first rate can ride at the lowest ebb without touching ground, and as she lies at anchor can take in her sea stores and guns, and be at sea in half an hour.

Chichester lies about 20 miles E. of Portsmouth, is a bishop's see, and sends two members to Parliament.

³⁷ **GOSPORT.** May, in some sense, be reckoned part of Portsmouth, being only parted from it by an arm of the sea.

Again taking ship, South by East if you steer,
 Both Chichester Shoals and the Selsey you'll clear.
 Here keep off the coast, lest by chance you get shocks,
 And steering for Shoreham, ³⁸ avoid Bognor Rocks, ³⁹
 Then soon a most beautiful view you will light on,
 And doubtless cast anchor again when off Brighton. ⁴⁰

I'm

³⁸ SHOREHAM. A sea port town of Sussex, seated on an arm of the sea, it is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 50 S. by W. of London.

³⁹ BOGNOR ROCKS. Near Bognor, a place of fashionable resort during the bathing season, on the coast of Sussex.

⁴⁰ BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTHELMSTONE. A large and populous sea port town of Sussex. It was formerly very ill built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but within a few years past, it is considerably improved, and become one of the most fashionable places for sea bathing in England.

The amiable and illustrious Prince of Wales has here built a most elegant and beautiful lodge called the Marine Pavilion, and he now makes Brighton his summer residence. It has a pretty good harbour, and is 9 miles W. by N. of Newhaven, and 56 S. of London.

It was at this place that King Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

I'm sure when at Brighton delighted you'll be,
 The Grand Promenade on the Stein ⁴¹ for to see,
 Next Seaford ⁴² you'll pass—you must then cast the lead,
 When sailing with caution you'll reach Beachy Head. ⁴³

Then

⁴¹ THE STEIN. The promenade at Brighton.

Famous barracks have lately been erected here, as also at LEWES, &c.

⁴² SEAFORD. A sea port town in Sussex, about 8 miles S. by E. of Lewes, and 101 S. of London. It formerly had a market, which is now disused. But it has two fairs for pedlars ware, &c. on the 14th of March and 25th of July.

⁴³ BEACHY HEAD. A Cape or promontory on the Sussex coast.

There are a great many capes in Great Britain, which I shall have occasion to refer to. I will therefore enumerate some of the chief Capes in this place, which will serve for general reference.

The *Lizard*, *Lands' End*, and *Trevoza Point* in Cornwall, *Hartland* and *Bag Point* in Devonshire, on the North, and *Berry Point*, *Start Point*, and *Bolt Head* on the South.

CAPES and PROMONTORIES. Walton Naze in Essex. North and South Foreland and Dungeness, in Kent. Flamborough Head in Yorkshire. Spurn Head in Yorkshire. Winterton Ness and Easton Ness, in Norfolk. Orfordness, in Suffolk. Peverel Point, and Portland Race, in Dorsetshire. Nash Point, and Worms Head, in Glamorganshire. St. Goven, or Gowens Point, in Pembrokeshire. Cardigan Point, in Cardiganshire. Sam-

Then Hastings ⁴⁴ and Winchelsea ⁴⁵ passing, you'll press
 Along Sussex coast, till you reach Dungeness;
 To Romney ⁴⁶ and Dover ⁴⁷ then onward you'll sail,
 And pass through the Straits ⁴⁸ with a westerly gale.

If

bruck Point, in Merionethshire. Brachilipult, in Carnarvonshire.
 Holy Head, and Hilany Point, in Anglesea. Arms head, in
 Denbighshire. And St. Bees, in Cumberland, &c. &c.

N. B. For Scotch capes see Part II.

⁴⁴ **HASTINGS.** Is one of the cinque ports, and noted for being
 the place where William the Conqueror landed. The chief em-
 ployment of the people is fishing.

⁴⁵ **WINCHELSEA.** Is an ancient town in Sussex. The old
 town was swallowed up by the ocean, in 1250. It is seated on a
 rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choaked
 up. It is 2 miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London.

⁴⁶ **ROMNEY.** A town in Kent, and one of the cinque ports.

⁴⁷ **DOVER.** A sea port town in the county of Kent. It is
 strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs,
 and defended by a strong castle, built on an amazing high hill. E.
 of the town, it had gone to decay, but was repaired in 1756, and
 again in 1800, and there are barracks for 3000 men.

Dover is a cinque port, and formerly was walled round, and
 three of the gates still remain.

⁴⁸ **STRAITS.** Leading from the British Channel to the Ger-
 man ocean.

DOVER

If now to the opposite coast you will glance,
You'll see (some leagues off) the REPUBLIC of France;
And when Dover Straits with a breeze you've run thro',
South Foreland and Deal⁴⁹ will appear to your view.

The

DOVER. Is the station of the packet boats that in time of peace pass between this country and France, it is only distant from Calais 21 miles, and in fine weather you have a distinct prospect of the French coast.

It has a corporation consisting of a mayor and 12 jurats, and sends two members to Parliament.

It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. of London.

It was here that General Monk met King Charles II. at the Restoration, 29th of May.

FRANCE.

A large country of Europe. Bounded on the north by the Netherlands, on the east by Germany, Swisserland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenees, and on the west by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth. The population of France is estimated at 25,000,000 of souls.

⁴⁹ DEAL. A sea port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. This place is defended by a strong castle, built by King Henry VIII.

THE

The fleet in the Downs ⁵⁰ your attention will claim,
 Proclaiming at once British commerce and fame;
 If buoys ⁵¹ you perceive, keep off from the sand,
 For fear that your ship on the Godwin's ⁵² should strand.
 Direct now your pilot your vessel to steer
 To Ramsgate's ⁵³ fine harbour, to view the grand Pier;
 Then sail round by Margate, ⁵⁴ North Foreland you'll
 double,
 And Feversham ⁵⁵ reach too, without any trouble.

Next

⁵⁰ THE DOWNS. A road on the coast of Kent, ³¹⁶ through which ships generally pass in going out and returning home; here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

⁵¹ BUOY. A float, a direction for sailors on the water.

⁵² GODWIN SANDS. Was once a large tract of land in the possession of that celebrated Saxon nobleman the Earl of Godwin, but was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea, which, at that time, choaked up several ports, of which Folkstone in the neighbourhood was one.

⁵³ RAMSGATE. A sea port town in the isle of Thanet. There is lately a fine pier built here, and an elegant light-house for the security of the ships that come into the harbour. It is situated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland.

⁵⁴ MARGATE. A sea port town in the Isle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs, but has of late been much frequented in
 the

Next Queenborough ⁵⁶ passing in fam'd Sheppy Isle,
 To see Chatham Docks ⁵⁷ up the Medway you'll toil;
 From Rochester ⁵⁸ onward I'd have you then press—
 You'll see at a distance the Port of Sheerness. ⁵⁹

If

the summer time for bathing in the sea. It is a pretty town, with a good pier, and is delightfully situated.

⁵⁵ FEVERSHAM. Is seated on a creek of the river Medway and much frequented by small vessels.

It was here that King James II. embarked for France, when he abdicated the throne.

⁵⁶ QUEENBOROUGH. A town of Kent in the Isle of Sheppy. It has no manufactory, and the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here of a fine flavour, and in great plenty.

⁵⁷ CHATHAM. A town in Kent, seated on the river Medway. It is well defended by numberless forts, and is famous for its excellent docks, yards and magazines of naval stores, &c. &c. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship-building.

⁵⁸ ROCHESTER. Is an ancient place, and the see of a bishop. Here is an alms-house for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed and breakfast, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey, but they are to stay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the E. it is 30 miles S. E. of London.

⁵⁹ SHEERNESS. A fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames.

⁶⁰ WOOLWICH.

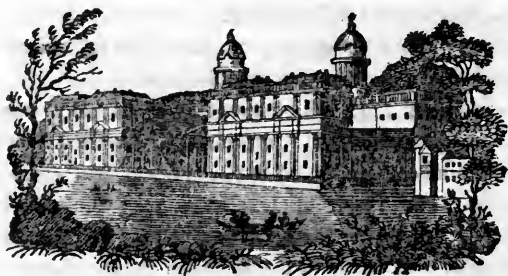
If Woolwich,⁶⁰ or Greenwich,⁶¹ or Deptford,⁶² you'd see,
Row up River Thames⁶³ then, with hearts full of glee;

And

⁶⁰ **WOOLWICH.** A town in Kent, seated on the river Thames. It is a place of great note on account of its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built. It has a fine academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art.

There are also vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder and other warlike stores. Woolwich is about 9 miles E. of London.

⁶¹ **GREENWICH.** Is noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be one of the finest structures of the kind in Europe, and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill.



⁶² **DEPTFORD.** Lies between Greenwich and London, and has some very extensive dock yards, &c.

⁶³ **THAMES.**

And soon London City ⁶⁴ so grand you'll espy,
While forests of masts will attract ev'ry eye;

As

⁶³ THAMES. A large navigable river, which rises in Gloucestershire, and receives a great many smaller streams in its passage to the Channel. It is chiefly composed of the Thames and the Isis. The Isis becomes navigable at Lechlade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, and afterwards receiving the Thames, it passes by Walingford to Reading, from thence continuing its course it visits Marlow and Windsor, and passes Richmond and Brentford for London. Then it proceeds to the sea, taking in the river Medway near the mouth of it, and falls into the ocean at the Nore.

⁶⁴ LONDON.

The metropolis of Great Britain, and one of the most considerable cities in the world.

It is very ancient, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and many of its gates are still standing.

This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last are most remarkable, viz.

The plague in 1605, which swept away 68,506 persons; and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling houses, &c. for which the column called the Monument was erected as a memorial. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; though it is said that William the Conqueror built that part of it called "the White Tower." It is surrounded by a stupendous wall, and partly by a ditch, which encloses several streets, &c.

The

As there, from all quarters, fine vessels resort,
And pour out their produce in London's fine port.

The Tower, so called, contains the great artillery, a magazine for small arms for 100,000 men, also the horse armoury. Here the regalia and jewels are kept belonging to the crown. The mint for coining—also the menagerie for wild beasts, &c. &c. and the circumference of the whole is estimated about one mile.

In Thames-street is the Custom-House; and the Excise-Office is in Bishop's-gate ward. The Bank of England is near the Royal Exchange, which is built in Cornhill; it was erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, and is a most beautiful structure, for the accommodation of merchants, &c. The Mansion House stands near the Exchange, which is the residence of the Lord Mayor; and Guild-Hall is the Town House of the City, and the great hall is 153 feet long, and 30 broad, and will hold near 7000 people. It is embellished with portraits of many of the kings and queens of England, &c. and the statues of the giants called Gog and Magog, stand over the entrance leading to the different courts.

St. Paul's Cathedral is allowed to be the finest protestant church in the world, and was erected under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. There are three most elegant bridges erected over the Thames viz. London, Black-Friars, and Westminster.

The King keeps his court at St. James's Palace, in Westminster, which is a city adjoining London, and now considered as one, though under a distinct government, lately regulated by
act

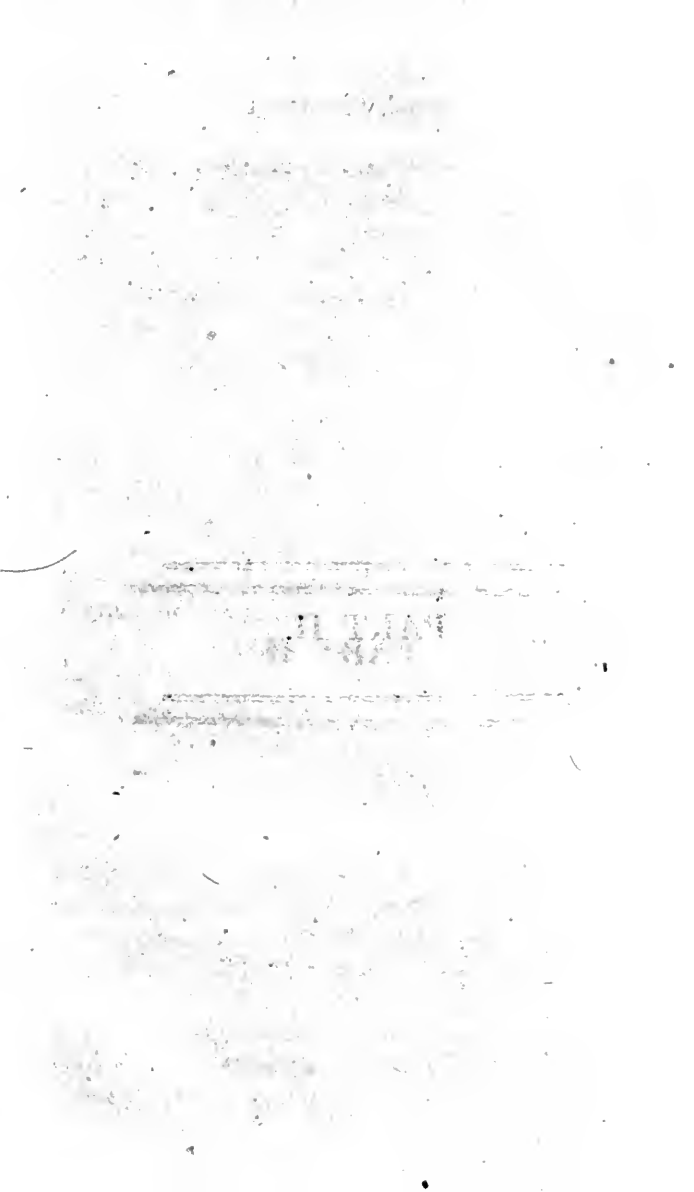
act of parliament. The City of Westminster and its liberties are governed by a high and under steward, a head bailiff, a high constable, and fourteen burgesses. The places of amusement in and near the metropolis are the Theatres Royal in Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, the Opera House, Royal Circus, and Amphitheatre, and occasionally, the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket.

The city magistrates of London are the lord mayor, twenty-six aldermen, two hundred and two common council, two sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town-clerk.

The places in London which are most worthy of notice are the British and Parkinson's Museums; Westminster Abbey; the Admiralty; the Tower; St. Paul's Cathedral; the Royal Academy; Somerset-Place; St. James's and Hyde Park: the Theatres; the India House; St. Luke's and Bethlem Hospitals; the New Docks; Bank of England; the Royal Exchange; the Trechussian Gallery of Pictures; the Panoramas; Shakespear Gallery; Ranelagh; Vauxhall; the West India Docks, &c.

END OF CANTO I.

PART II.



PART II.

CANTO II.

SUPPOSING a week in the city you spend,
 Then sail down the river, and call at Gravesend.⁶⁵
 Or Tilbury Fort,⁶⁶ (on the opposite shore)
 You'll then leave the Thames, and pass on to the Nore.⁶⁷
As

⁶⁵ GRAVESEND. Is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place, for seamen and strangers in their passage to London.

The government of Milton and Gravesend are united under one corporate body, commonly called the Corporation of Gravesend. There is a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council, a town clerk, &c.

It is in the county of Kent; with two markets, and two annual fairs, for horses, clothes, toys, &c.

They are held on the twenty-third of April, and twenty-fifth of November.

⁶⁶ TILBURY-FORT. A fortress in the county of Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite Gravesend.

It was here that Queen Elizabeth headed her troops when the Spanish Armada threatened England with destruction.

⁶⁷ The NORE. A well-known rendezvous for shipping.

As Essex ⁶⁸ you coast, many towns you'll espy,
 And fortified places in numbers they lie ;
 When if to examine them closely you'd sail,
 To please you, I'm certain, the prospect can't fail.
 When Harwich ⁶⁹ you reach, you will there have a chance
 Of hearing, per packet, from Hamburg or France ;
 Then

⁶⁸ ESSEX. The county of Essex is forty-four miles in length, and forty-two in breadth ; bounded on the S. by the river Thames, W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Suffolk, and E. by the sea, comprehending four hundred and fifteen parishes, and twenty-seven market towns. Colchester is the most famous and the largest, though Chelmsford is the county town.

The air on the sea-coast is healthy, but in the interior the marshes produce agues. The productions of the county are fish, fowl, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron ; which last is allowed to be the best in the world.

⁶⁹ HARWICH. A sea-port town of Essex, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Stour, on the German Ocean.

It is situated at the mouth of the river Manningtree ; and opposite the town is a good battery of cannon.

It has also a dock for building men of war. From hence packets sail for the continent.

Harwich is a neat town ; and, from the continual influx of strangers, has a pretty good trade.

Then crowding your canvass, for Orford⁷⁰ you'll press,
 And Southwold⁷¹ you'll pass, and soon gain Easton Ness.⁷²
 As Suffolk⁷³ you coast, ere Great Yarmouth⁷⁴ you reach
 'Tis odds but you'll meet with some wreck off the beach;
 For many fine vessels, alas! with rich loads,
 Have oft gone to wreck in these dangerous roads.

Now

⁷⁰ ORFORD. Was anciently a good haven; but was fined in the reign of Richard I. for transporting corn to the king's enemies in Flanders. It is sheltered by a low beach running out into the sea, called Orford Ness. It is now considered as a creek depending on Aldborough.

⁷¹ SOUTHWOLD. The coast from Orford Ness to Southwold is a bold shore, and safe anchorage all the way.

⁷² EASTON NESS. So called because the most eastern point of this coast.

⁷³ SUFFOLK. Is a pleasant, fruitful, populous, maritime county, possessing at least twenty leagues of sea-coast; a million of acres more of it is rich land, producing a great variety of valuable crops.

⁷⁴ YARMOUTH. A borough and port town of Norfolk, situated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the river Yare.

The harbour is good, though dangerous for strangers in windy weather. The coast is much embarrassed with sands and shoals. To the north of Yarmouth a point runs into the ocean, called Winterton Ness; beyond which, the coast West North-West,

Now hoping fine weather will favor your trip,
If Norwich⁷⁵ you'd see, for a day quit your ship;

Take

then West, the shore is low and flat, besieged with dangerous sands, which are reputed to have been as fatal for shipping as any that deform the coast of the island.

N. B. Yarmouth sends two members to parliament.



⁷⁵ NORWICH. Is an ancient city, near the conflux of the Yare. The Duke of Norfolk has a palace in the centre of the city. It was formerly governed by a bailiff; but King Henry II. made it a corporation of itself, with the liberty to chuse a mayor and two sheriffs.

There are thirty-six churches; and an elegant cathedral in the city, besides a great many superb public buildings. There are also a number of hospitals, founded for the relief of the indigent poor; and the city is large and populous. The sheriffs, by

Take boat up the river—by chance some good fare
 You may meet with—or taste herring-pye with the may'r.
 Again weighing anchor, North East you must veer,
 By Hickling,⁷⁶ and Cromer,⁷⁷ and Wells,⁷⁸ you will
 steer ;
 And then if for Lynn⁷⁹ or for Boston⁸⁰ you'd dash,
 You'll sail thro' the gulf which is call'd Lincoln Wash.⁸¹
In

their charter, are obliged to present to the king twelve herring-pies yearly, on the twenty-third of October, the city being possessed by the Manor of Carleton, whose lord held it by that tenure.

Norwich is a place of great trade ; and the manufactories of baize, serges, shalloons, and other woollen and silk works, are carried on to an amazing extent.

⁷⁶ HICKLING. A town in Norfolk, near Winterton Ness.

⁷⁷ CROMER. A market-town in Norfolk. It had once a pretty good harbour, and a considerable trade ; but has now only a few vessels, about seventy tons each, and twenty-four fishing-boats.

⁷⁸ WELLS. Three leagues North by West of CLAY, is a member of the port of Lynn. Its inhabitants have, at present, about thirty vessels, some of which are upwards of one hundred tons, besides a number of fishing-boats, employing near three hundred men.

In coasting off Norfolk ⁸² you'll find a vast number
 Of beautiful views—you will then reach the Humber;⁸³
 And then if a visit you'd pay to John Bull,
 Pray steer up the river, and call in at Hull.⁸⁴

Such

⁷⁹ **LYNN REGIS.** King's Lynn. A port town of Norfolk, situated at the mouth of the river Ouse, on a bay of the German Sea. It sends two members to parliament.

⁸⁰ **BOSTON.** A port town of Lincolnshire, situated near the mouth of the river Witham. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place, and a fine steeple, which serves as a land-mark for sailors.

It is about one hundred and twenty miles N. of London.

⁸¹ **LINCOLN WASH.** A large bay of the German Ocean, lying betwixt Norfolk and Lincolnshire.

⁸² **NORFOLK.** Is bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Suffolk, and on the W. by the washes and fens of Lincolnshire, and the Isle of Ely. It is sixty miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth.

⁸³ **HUMBER.** The most violent current in all the island, from the reception of so many rivers. It falls into the German Ocean a little below Kingston, after being joined by the little river Hull, which gives name to

⁸⁴ **HULL, or KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.** A port in the East riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Hull, near the mouth of the Humber. It is a place of great trade, and well defended both by art and nature.

It

Such strangers he'll chearfully welcome to dine,
 And treat you with bumpers of heart-cheering wine;
 And when the fine docks you've examin'd with care,
 On ship-board again with your friends you'll repair.
 From Hull down the Humber when gently you sail,
 Spurn-Head ⁸⁵ you must double, and then if a gale

Spring.

It has fine yards for building men of war, and of late the docks are much improved; and shares in their new concerns bear an amazing premium.

Hull sends two members to parliament, and is fortified by a citadel, a castle, and a block-house. The mayor has an oar of *lignum vitæ*, to denote his jurisdiction, as admiral, within the limits of the Humber.

The first trade that enriched this place was Iceland fish, dried and hardened, the same that are called stock-fish, (because the trade was carried on by a joint stock). There is still a building called the Greenland-House, which was erected at the charge of the merchants, but it is now converted into a corn-granary.

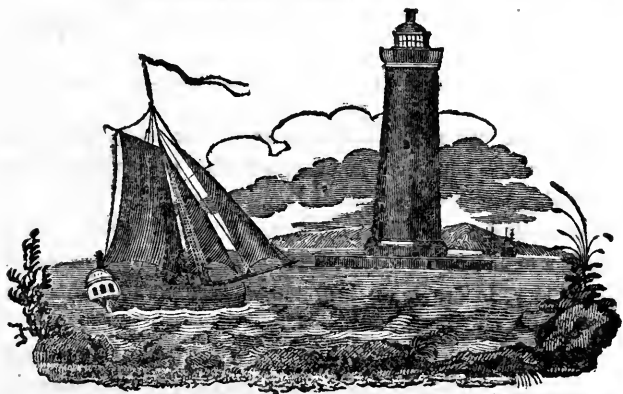
Many distressed seamen and their widows are maintained in a foundation called the Trinity-House, where there is an apartment appropriated for making sails.

⁸⁵ SPURN-HEAD, or SPURN-POINT. A broad long sand, near the mouth of the Humber, whereon an elegant light-house was erected, by direction of the Honourable Corporation of Trinity-House, London, to prevent dangers in the night: there is

Spring up from South-East, then without any dread
You'll Bridlington⁸⁶ pass, to cape Flamborough-Head.⁸⁷

Next

also a low light exhibited, called the Swape. Spurn-Point is almost in the shape of a spoon.



⁸⁶ BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON. A sea-port town in the East-riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a creek, and has a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade.

The quay lies near two miles from the town, and is, properly speaking, the port; where a number of elegant buildings have lately been erected.

It formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Boyle, which is now extinct.

⁸⁷ FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD. A cape or promontory on the Eastern coast of Yorkshire, five miles E. of Burlington.

⁸⁸ SCARBORO'.

Next Scarboro' Castle ⁸⁸ and town you'll espy,
 And if North North West you will glance with your eye,
 You'll Whitby ⁸⁹ perceive ; and if blest with a breeze
 From East and South East, you will gain river Tees. ⁹⁰

To

⁸⁸ SCARBORO'. Is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs, that it is almost inaccessible on every side.

It is a pretty place, and has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarboro' Spa. Here are assemblies and balls, the same as at Tunbridge, and other fashionable watering-places.

The town is in the N. riding of Yorkshire, is thirty-six miles N. E. by E. of York, and two hundred and four N. of London. It has a good harbour, with markets, and two fairs; and sends two members to parliament.

In 1737 the cliff fell, and buried the spring; but in clearing away the rubbish to build a new wharf, it was again discovered, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

⁸⁹ WHITBY. A sea-port town in the N. riding of Yorkshire. It was formerly of great note for its elegant abbey, of which there are still some remains, though in perfect ruins.

Among the sands on the sea-shore are stones found, resembling snakes without heads. It was at Whitby where Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, first entered on his profession.

⁹⁰ TEES. A river which rises in Cumberland, and running Eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

To Sunderland ⁹¹ now you will doubtless repair,
 To view the superb iron bridge o'er the Ware;
 For grandeur to none in the kingdom it yields—
 And now for Newcastle, ⁹² you'll pass by the Shields.⁹³
 Perhaps you on shore at Newcastle will dine;
 Embarking again, you must sail down the Tyne,⁹⁴

The

⁹¹ **SUNDERLAND.** Lies about four leagues N. of Hartlepool; it is at present regarded as one of the principal towns in the bishoprick of Durham. It stands on the South side of the river Ware, over which a most elegant iron bridge is now erected.

Amongst the principal causes that render Sunderland so famous, we may reckon the facility with which large vessels get out to sea. The quantity of coals they export is astonishing.

⁹² **NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.** The county-town of Northumberland. Here most of the coals that are exported to London markets are put on board of lighters, and sent down the river Tyne to Shields and Tynemouth, where they are shipped.

The town is rich and populous, and in some places very elegant. There is an excellent stone bridge over the river, the prospect from which is very romantic and picturesque. It has an exchange, and five parish churches, and sends two members to parliament.

⁹³ **SHIELDS, NORTH and SOUTH.** Lying at the mouth of the Tyne, where the Newcastle fleet floats, and takes on board their coals. Great quantities of salt is made here.

⁹⁴ **TYNE** Originates in two considerable streams, called the
 North

The Ocean⁹⁵ once more with your vessel to brave,
 And skim swiftly over each proud swelling wave.
 The prow of your vessel North West being set,
 You'll sail in that course for the Isle of Coquet.⁹⁶
 Northumberland⁹⁷ coast keeping still in your sight,
 Of rocks call'd the Staples⁹⁸ beware in the night,

And

North and South Tyne. They receive several small rivers in their passage, and fall into the German Ocean beneath the walls of Tynemouth Castle.

⁹⁵ GERMAN OCEAN, or NORTH SEA. The grand ocean, which bounds England and Scotland on the east, and divides the empire from the continent.

⁹⁶ ISLE OF COQUET, or COCKET ISLE. A small island, a little way E. of the coast of Northumberland.

⁹⁷ NORTHUMBERLAND. A county, bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by the German Sea; on the S. by Durham; and on the W. by Cumberland. It is seventy-four miles in breadth, and forty-five in length: contains four hundred and sixty parishes, and twelve market-towns, of which Newcastle is chief. It sends six members to parliament; and is much noted for its coal mines.

⁹⁸ STAPLES. A long ridge of rocks, on the coast of Northumberland.

And of Holy Isle⁹⁹ and sunk rocks pray take heed,
 If so, you'll in safety reach Berwick-on-Tweed.¹⁰⁰
 As Scotland you border you'll sail nearly North,
 Till pass'd St. Abb's-Head¹⁰¹ and Dunbar¹⁰² for the
 Forth.¹⁰³

And

⁹⁹ HOLY ISLE. A small island, six miles S. of Berwick. It has but one town, with a church and castle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house; but there are some dangerous rocks near the island.

¹⁰⁰ BERWICK ON TWEED. A town and county, between England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither. It is a place of great strength, and well defended both by nature and art. It is a large, populous, and well built town, and has a good trade in corn and salmon.

It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of sixteen arches. It sends two members to parliament. It is a hundred and forty-seven miles N. of York, fifty-two S. E. of Edinburgh, and three hundred and thirty-nine N. by W. of London.

It was incorporated by James I. but has charters as ancient as the reign of Henry V.

TWEED. A river of Scotland, which divides the shires of Mers and Tiviotdale from Northumberland, in England, and falls into the German Ocean, at Berwick. The richness and beauty of the valleys, through which it flows, recalls to the traveller's memory the old song of "How sweet are the banks of the Tweed."

And if a west wind is not full in your teeth,
 You'll double North Berwick ¹⁰⁴, then anchor off Leith. ¹⁰⁵
 On shore when you've landed, no doubt you'll agree,
 The Castle and Palace of Edin ¹⁰⁵ to see;

The

¹⁰¹ ST. ABB'S-HEAD. A cape or promontory.

¹⁰² DUNBAR. A well-built burgh town, of East Lothian.

¹⁰³ FRITH OF FORTH. Is the first river of much note, northward of the Tweed, and is of great importance from the profusion of its commerce, and its proximity to the capital. A grand canal now joins the Clyde and the Forth, transporting the rich manufactures of Paisley and Glasgow, to the western sea. It falls into the German Ocean, after passing Leith, by the great Bass.

¹⁰⁴ NORTH BERWICK. A town of East Lothian, in Scotland, on the sea-coast, with an harbour at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, seventeen miles east of Edinburgh.

¹⁰⁵ LEITH. A seaport-town, in Mid Lothian; seated on the Forth two miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the Port of the Metropolis of Scotland.

It has an excellent harbour, and lies almost opposite to Hinghorn. There is a ferry here to Petty Cur, in Fifeshire, which is about seven miles across the Forth. The little island of May is at the extreme of the Frith, on which is erected a light-house.

¹⁰⁶ EDINBURGH.

The metropolis of Scotland is situated in the county of Mid Lothian, about two miles S. of the Frith of Forth. The old town

The College and Court of the city go thro'—
Then leaving the old you will visit the new.

Re-embarking

town is built on a steep hill, rising from E. to W. and terminates in a high and inaccessible rock, upon which the castle stands : at the E. or lower extremity, stands Holyrood-house Abbey, the ancient royal palace, distant from the castle about a mile.

Salisbury Craigs, and Arthur's Seat, a hill about eight hundred feet high, has a most magnificent appearance ; and the City of Edinburgh, from its situation, forms a prospect most romantically beautiful. The houses in the old town are very high, some ten and twelve stories each, and the public buildings are grand beyond conception.

The new town is joined to the old by an elegant stone bridge, and an amazing mound, thrown over a lock, which formerly separated them. The grandeur of the old is rivalled by the magnificence of the new town, which is reckoned one of the most elegant and well-built cities in the world.



Re-embarking at Leith, you will then sail between
 Inch-Kieth ¹⁰⁷ and Kircaldie ¹⁰⁸ for East Pittenween; ¹⁰⁹
 Then coasting round Fife; for Anstruthers ¹¹⁰ you'll press,
 And bound for St. Andrew's, ¹¹¹ you'll double Fife Ness.
 When there, pray beware of the shoals near the Bay,
 And steer for the beautiful Frith of the Tay; ¹¹²

Which,

¹⁰⁷ **INCH-KIETH.** An island in the Frith, with a fort erected on it for the defence of Leith.

¹⁰⁸ **KIRCALDIE, or KIRCALDY.** A populous parliament town, on the coast of Fife, about two miles E. of Kinghorn.

¹⁰⁹ **PITTENWEEN.** A royal burgh of Fife, having an harbour at the mouth of the Forth.

¹¹⁰ **ANSTRUTHER, E. and W.** Two royal burghs and parliament towns, in the shire of Fife, near Dysart.

¹¹¹ **ST. ANDREW'S.** A seaport town, and the capital of Fife-shire, with an university, and was anciently the see of a bishop; but the cathedral is now in ruins. The university consists of three colleges, but the town is gone much to decay, and the harbour is but indifferent, though there was an act of parliament passed to repair it in 1723.

¹¹² **FRITH OF TAY.** The river Tay is indisputably the largest in N. Britain; it rises in Bradalbin on the frontiers of Lorn, and having, in its passage of a few miles, augmented its stream by the accession of small rills, spreads itself into a little lake, called Loch Dochart. It soon after expands and
 diffuses

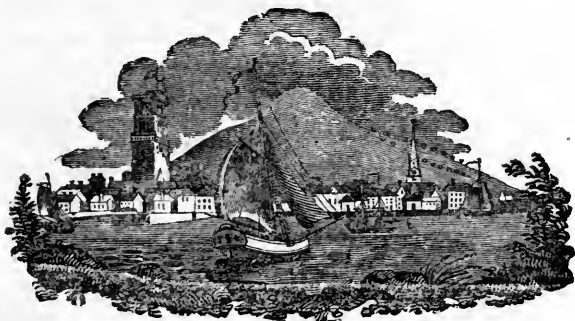
Which, once having enter'd, with pleasure you'll
see,

The Castle of Brochty, and bonny Dundee.¹¹³

Now

diffuses itself abroad into the spacious Loch Tay; from thence it runs by Dunkeld, and a little above Perth, almost opposite to Scoon, receives the river Almond. The Tay, continuing a S. E. course, receives the river Erne; then running directly east, it enlarges itself, and, a few miles below Dundee, falls into the German Ocean. Perth is the capital of the shire of that name, is a beautiful thriving place, and has an excellent stone bridge over the Tay; consisting of nine arches.

¹¹³ DUNDEE. The Allectum, or Taiodunum, of the ancients, is a royal burgh, stands at the distance of two leagues, within the mouth of the Frith of Tay. It has a good harbour, a spacious market-place, and an excellent trade.



The

Now coasting round Angus, ¹¹⁴ if daylight don't close,
 You'll see Aberbrothwick, ¹¹⁵ Red-Head, ¹¹⁶ and Montrose— ¹¹⁷

By Bervie ¹¹⁸ then steering, your hopes keep alive,
 For soon Dunster Castle you'll pass for Stonhive ; ¹¹⁹

And

The rich counties of Gowrie and Merns, which lie behind it, supply great quantities of corn, which are laid up in granaries there, and may be considered as the staple commodity of the place.

In the civil wars, Dundee was stormed and plundered, A. D. 1651.

¹¹⁴ ANGUS, or SHIRE OF FORFAR. Having the shire of Merns on the N. ; the German Ocean on the E. ; the Frith of Tay on the S. dividing it from Fifeshire ; and on the S. the shire of Perth.

¹¹⁵ ABERBROTHWICK, or ARBROATH. A town of Scotland, much noted for its linen and other manufactories. It is about twenty-six miles N. of St. Andrew's. There are the ruins of an old monastery.

¹¹⁶ RED-HEAD. A promontory, near Inverkailor.

¹¹⁷ MONTROSE. A town of Scotland, in Angusshire. It is a very handsome place, and has a good harbour. It gives the title of duke to the family of Graham.

¹¹⁸ BERVIE. A small port, on the river Bervie, in the county of Kincardine, or Merns.

¹¹⁹ STONHIVE.

And when pass'd the Sketraw ¹²⁰ and Coves ¹²¹ you have
been,

You'll see both the Old and the New Aberdeen. ¹²²

The Ythan ¹²³ now viewing, as onward you press,

You'll pass Peter-Head, ¹²⁴ and the Cape of the Ness; ¹²⁵

Then if not mistaking the course you should steer,

You'll double Kynaïrd, ¹²⁶ from the northward then veer ;

And

¹¹⁹ STONHIVE. A town in the shire of Merns, with a good harbour.

¹²⁰ SKETRAW. ¹²¹ COVES. Two inconsiderable little towns in the shire of Merns.

¹²² ABERDEEN. On the banks of the Don stands the city of Aberdeen, so close to the sea-side that part of it is supposed to have been washed away. New Aberdeen stands about a mile S. of the old. The houses, in general, are well built; it has many beautiful edifices, and a spacious market-place. In the shire of Aberdeen there are fine quarries of spotted marble. There are vast plantations of firs in the neighbourhood, and they have a great salmon-fishery all along the coast.

¹²³ The YTHAN, and the UGIE. Are two rivers in the shire of Aberdeen. At the mouth of the Ythan is a fine salmon-fishery: it meets the sea near Peter-Head.

¹²⁴ PETER-HEAD. A promontory.

¹²⁵ Another promontory, more to the north.

¹²⁶ KYNAIRD'S-

And sailing due west, you'll the Devron¹²⁷ pass by,
 And afterwards sail near the mouth of the Spey¹²⁸.
 If down Murray Frith¹²⁹ you should steer with your party,
 You'll see fam'd Fort George,¹³⁰ then pass on for Cromarty ;¹³¹

Then

¹²⁶ KYNNAIRD'S-HEAD. A promontory, near Fraserburgh. Here you will sail by Pitsligo, Achmedden, Troup, and Cullin ; and passing by the river Devron, you will see Bamff-Craig of Boyn and Portsay, &c.

¹²⁷ DEVRON. The river Devon, or Devron, rises not many miles from the Don, and running through Strathbogie, falls into that part of the German Ocean which is called Murray Frith. This pleasant and beautiful river contributes, in the discharge of its waters, to form two little harbours for the town of Bamf, which is a royal burgh.

¹²⁸ RIVER SPEY. Rises in the mountain of Badenoch, in the heart of the shire of Inverness.

There are many fine woods on the banks of this river : it falls into Murray Frith at a place called Garmach.

¹²⁹ MURRAY, or MOREY FRITH. This differs from other friths, having land only on one side ; at the bottom of the frith, and on the south bank of the river Nesse, stands the town of Inverness, sometime, as ancient writers affirm, the residence of the kings of Scotland.

¹³⁰ FORT GEORGE. A strong and regular fortress, in Invernessshire ;

Then changing your course, North by East, it will lead
 By Tarbat ¹³² and Dornoch, ¹³³ the Clyn and Ord-Head; ¹³⁴
 Forse Castle ¹³⁵ you'll see, and Fatigo ¹³⁶ I wot,
 And doubtless you'll visit, where fam'd Johnny Grott, ¹³⁷
 Near

nesshire; consisting of several streets of barracks, and completely commanding the harbour of Inverness.

¹³¹ CROMARTY. Capital of the shire of Cromartie; situated on the mouth of a frith, which discharges itself into the German Ocean.

¹³² TARBAT NESS. A promontory.

¹³³ DORNOCH FRITH. Is formed by a junction of the Shin and the Ailish, with various other small streams from Ross-shire.

¹³⁴ ORD-HEAD. A promontory.

¹³⁵ FORSE CASTLE. ¹³⁶ FATIGO. Two small places on the eastern coast of Caithness.

¹³⁷ JOHNNY GROTT, or JOHN-O'-GROAT'S HOUSE. The northermost extremity of Scotland.

Sir John Sinclair, in his Statistical Account of the Parish of Canisby, mentions this memorable place, and the circumstance that gave rise to its celebrity.

Eight families, of the name of Grott, or Groat, whose ancestors had settled there in the reign of King James the Fourth, established an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on the spot.

Near Sinclair's fine Bay once erected a place,
 By clans of the North called "The Mansion of Peace."
 Next steering thro' Pentland ¹³⁸ the Orkneys ¹³⁹ you'll 'spy,
 And veering more westward you'll Thurso ¹⁴⁰ get nigh;
Then

In the course of their festivity, a dispute arose amongst the heads of the families respecting precedence, and it being referred to Johnny Grott, at whose habitation the festival was then held, he begged them to stay till he had erected a pavilion, on a new construction, wherein he purposed to seat the heads of the clans, according to their right, or seniority. He accordingly had an octagon temple erected, with eight doors, and a table in the centre. He then requested the other seven, to walk in at what door they pleased, and to sit at the head of the table, he taking himself the place that was left unoccupied. By this ingenious contrivance, any dispute respecting precedence was prevented; and finding themselves all on a footing of equality, the former harmony and good-humour was restored.

¹³⁸ PENTLAND FRITH: Dividing Scotland from the Orkney Islands. Here is a variety of tides, and the least contrary wind renders the passage extremely dangerous.

¹³⁹ ORKNEY ISLANDS, or the ORCADES. In which are comprehended the Shetland Isles; situated between three degrees W. and one degree E. longitude, and between fifty-nine and sixty-four degrees N. latitude. The Orkneys are divided on the S. from the main land of Scotland, called Caithness, by a tempestuous strand, called Pentland Frith. There are two remarkable

Then sailing around, by the head of the Strath,¹⁴¹
 You'll pass Durness Bay,¹⁴² and then double Cape
 Wrath¹⁴³

When

whirlpools, which swallow up all vessels that come within its vortex.

Their inhabitants are polite, and the soil is tolerably fruitful. Their chief commodity is fish, of which they have great abundance.

Perhaps the following account of the method, practised by the inhabitants of the Orkneys, of catching birds, or robbing their nests, may not prove unentertaining.

The Copinsha, Hunda, Hoy, Foula, and Noss-Head, are the principal rocks, and the natives, who are the most expert climbers, are selected for the game of the precipice, as the inhabitants live chiefly upon eggs.

The height of some of the rocks is about fifty fathoms, their fronts, roughened with shelves, or ledges, little more than sufficient for the birds to lay their eggs upon.

To these the dauntless fowlers ascend, and pass intrepidly from one to the other, collect the eggs and birds, and descend with the same indifference. In most places the attempt is made from above, where they are lowered from the slope contiguous to the brink by a rope, sometimes made of straw, or the bristles of hedge-hogs.

They prefer the last, even to hempen ropes, as they are not so liable to be cut by the sharpness of the rocks.

They

When threading those Islands, ¹⁴⁴ that westwardly lie,
You'll sail by the Islands of Lewis ¹⁴⁵ and Skie ¹⁴⁶;

And

They often trust themselves to a single assistant, who lets his companion down, and holds the rope, depending only on his own strength, which sometimes fail; in such a case the adventurer is sure to be dashed to pieces, or drowned in the subjacent sea.

The rope is often shifted from place to place, with the impending weight of the fowler and his booty, the person above receiving some note as a signal, as his associate is far out of sight; and the bird-catcher, by a singular operation, and the help of a staff, springs from one precipice to another, and with such dexterity that he avoids projecting rocks.

But the most singular manner is in the Holm of Noss, where the rocks have been severed by some unknown convulsion, and are at least sixteen fathoms asunder. They are of a stupendous height, and a raging sea between them, so that the intervening chasm appears a place of matchless horror.

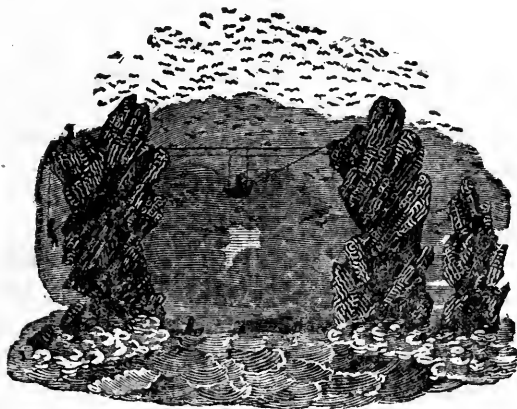
Some adventurous climber reaches the rock in a boat, and having gained the height drives some stakes on the top, to which having fixed a rope, which is fastened at the other end, on the summit of the other rock, he boldly slides down in a kind of wicker chair, called a *cradle*, which is contrived to slide by means of a small parallel cord; by which contrivance the adventurer raises himself, or passes from one extremity to the other along with his booty.

The

And if in your canvass the wind should sit full,
 You'll soon pass the Coll,¹⁴⁷ the Tyree, and the Mull.

Next

The birds here are so numerous, that on firing a shot they will rise in such amazing flocks that the air is sometimes literally darkened.



¹⁴⁰ THURSO. The river Thurso runs about twenty miles, and falls into a bay, upon which stands the town of Thurso, where there is a custom-house, and small port; a few vessels, and a little trade.

¹⁴¹ STRATHY-HEAD. A promontory.

¹⁴² DURNES BAY. A fine bay, beyond Loch Eribol.

Next steering, (as if 'twixt Charybdis ¹⁴⁸ and Scylla)

You'll see the Colonsa, ¹⁴⁹ the Jura, ¹⁵⁰ and Illa ; ¹⁵¹

Then

¹⁴³ CAPE WRATH. A cape on the N. E. point of the shire of Sutherland.

¹⁴⁴ WESTERN ISLES. A cluster of small islands to the westward of Scotland.

¹⁴⁵ LEWIS ISLE. Lies about seventy miles W. of the main land of Scotland. It is about eighty miles in length, and forty-one in breadth. The herring and cod-fishery is carried on here to a great extent.

¹⁴⁶ ISLE OF SKIE. One of the greatest western islands of Scotland, divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness by a narrow channel. The seas about it are full of cod and ling, and there are surprising shoals of herrings in their season.

¹⁴⁷ The ISLANDS of COLL, TYREE, and MULL. Three islands lying to the westward of Scotland. They abound in corn and pastures, and the seas around are plentifully supplied with fish.

¹⁴⁸ CHARYBDIS and SCYLLA. Two rocks, in the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, where there is an eddy of water that drives vessels on the one when endeavouring to avoid the other.

N. B. They are only mentioned here metaphorically.

¹⁴⁹ COLONSA. ¹⁵⁰ JURA. ¹⁵¹ ILLA. Three small western isles ; they abound in small black cattle, and there are several good fisheries on the coast.

Then if into Port for a while you'd retire,
Cast anchor and rest off the Mull of Cantire ¹⁵².

¹⁵² MULL OF CANTIRE. The S. cape, or promontory, of the county of Cantire, or Mull, in the Frith of Clyde, on the W. of Scotland.

There are good herring, cod, and salmon-fisheries on the coast.

END OF CANTO II.

PART III.

THE

PART III.

CANTO III.

EACH scene for to vary, to fam'd Inverary ¹⁵³

I'd have you now take a short trip—

If so, (sans dispute) by Arran ¹⁵⁴ and Bute ¹⁵⁵

The pilot will then guide your ship.

The

¹⁵³ INVERARY. A royal burgh, and capital of Argyleshire; pleasantly situated on a small bay, formed by the junction of the Ary and Loch Fyne, where the latter is a mile broad, and sixty fathoms deep. Here is an elegant modern castle, built by the Duke of Argyle, with a round tower at one corner, and a grand glazed square tower in the centre.

¹⁵⁴ ARRAN. The Isle of Arran lies about four miles from the south part of the Isle of Bute, and six to the east of Cantire. The island is fruitful in grain, and has good pastures. There are several rivers which abound with salmon, as the sea all around does with cod, herring, ling, whiting, and shell-fish.

¹⁵⁵ ISLE OF BUTE. Bute and Arran join with Caithness in sending one member to parliament. The northern parts of this

The beauties that smile on the coast of Argyle, ¹⁵⁶

I'd have you examine at leisure ;

And if you have time, Ben Lomond ¹⁵⁷ sublime,

I'm certain you'll view with great pleasure.

Dunbarton

island are mountainous, but afford good pasturage and some wood. The others produce oats, barley, and pease. It enjoys a healthful air, and the inhabitants in general are very long-lived.

¹⁵⁶ ARGYLE. Shire of. This county possesses numerous lochs, or lakes. The Awe rises from Loch Awe, is near thirty miles in length, and in some parts two miles broad : it falls into an arm of the sea, called Loch Etive.

Loch Leven is a magnificent sheet of water. There are several islands in the lake, but the most remarkable is that where the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined. It falls into the Clyde, near Dunbarton. The loch produces fine pike, perch, and a peculiar kind of red trout.

¹⁵⁷ BEN LOMOND. I here take it for granted, that my readers will leave their ship, on purpose to visit the celebrated Loch of Lomond, where the lofty Ben Lomond rears its head among the clouds, being three thousand two hundred and forty feet above the level of the loch, along the side of which it stretches for several miles. It lies in Sterlingshire, and is much frequented by strangers.

¹⁵⁸ DUN,

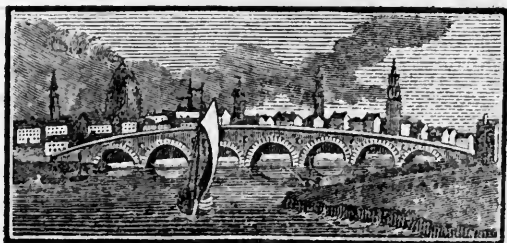
Dunbarton ¹⁵⁸ renown'd, when once you've sail'd round,
 To Greenoch ¹⁵⁹ and Glasgow ¹⁶⁰ then glide ;
 Your course next pursue to Aire ¹⁶¹ by Renfrew, ¹⁶²
 Along the sweet Frith of the Clyde. ¹⁶³

Now

¹⁵⁸ DUN, or DUMBARTON. An ancient royal burgh, and very famous for its impregnable castle ; situated on a beautiful rock, which commands an extensive prospect.

¹⁵⁹ GREENOCH. A port-town, in the shire of Renfrew, near the mouth of the Clyde, being the principal station for the her-ring-fishery.

¹⁶⁰ GLASGOW. Is a regular, large, well-built city, with four elegant streets, meeting in a spacious area, which forms the market-place. The ancient and modern buildings for public uses seem to vie with each other ; the former are venerably magnificent, the latter elegantly substantial. There are two noble bridges over the Clyde, and a great trade is carried on to the western parts of the world. The manufactures are considerable, and the people in general very rich.



Now sailing, 'twixt Scotland and Ireland, you'll find,
 Port Patrick, ¹⁶⁴ and soon with a westerly wind,

Both

¹⁶¹ AIRE. The river Aire rises on the edge of Lanerkshire, on which is seated the town of Air, or Aire ; it is about seventy miles S. W. of Edinburgh.

¹⁶² RENFREW. An ancient and royal burgh, and the chief town of the shire of that name.

¹⁶³ FRITH OF CLYDE. Runs at first north-westward, till joined by another stream, it passes by Crawford, and runs almost directly north, through the famous moor of the same name, anciently renowned for producing lapis lazuli, and great quantities of gold dust, as it is still for the many rich mines of lead, belonging to the Earl of Hopton.

The great glory of the Clyde is the ancient and noble city of Glasgow, indisputably allowed to be the second in North Britain. The cathedral is a stupendous piece of architecture, and the college has a fine free-stone front towards the city. Great success has attended the commercial spirit of the inhabitants, and a variety of improvements have been made in every branch of their manufactures. They have woollen, linen, leather, iron earthen-ware, glass, and rope works; slitting-mills; soap and sugar-houses; and have happily laid a broad foundation for a lucrative and encreasing commerce.

¹⁶⁴ PORT PATRICK. A port on the S. W. of Scotland, on the strait that divides it from Ireland, nearly opposite to Carrickfergus.

Both Galloway Mull, ¹⁶⁵ and Glenlucê ¹⁶⁶ you'll light on—
 To Solway ¹⁶⁷ then steer, 'cross the fine Bay of Wighton. ¹⁶⁸
 Now quitting the beauties of Scotia's shore,
 Delighted you'll sail by Old England once more :
 And Cumberland ¹⁶⁹ coasting, you'll Workington ¹⁷⁰ view,
 White-Haven ¹⁷¹ renown'd, and the Ravensglass too.

When

¹⁶⁵ MULL OF GALLOWAY. The S. cape, or promontory, of all Scotland, in the county of Galloway, on the Irish Sea.

¹⁶⁶ GLENLUCE. Stands at the mouth of the river Luce, and bestows its name on that great bay of the sea, which bounds Galloway on this side.

¹⁶⁷ SOLWAY FRITH. Divides South and North Britain: it receives several considerable rivers, but the chief is the Eden which falls into the Solway, a few miles below Carlisle.

¹⁶⁸ WIGHTON BAY, or WIGTON. A borough-town of that name; stands on this bay, at the mouth of the river Cree, which falls into the Irish Channel.

¹⁶⁹ CUMBERLAND. A coast many leagues in extent, and forming a sea line, indented with many considerable bays, and many improveable rivers within this space fall into the Irish Sea.

¹⁷⁰ WORKINGTON. A small port, and a place of pretty good trade: it is advantageously situated, and if the river, up to

When bearing due South, you will find on your right,
 The Island of Mona ¹⁷² (call'd Man) still in sight;
 And if to the Eastward a little you veer,
 You'll see John of Gaunt's stately turrets ¹⁷³ appear.

Then

Cockermouth, were made navigable, both places would soon be of considerable importance.

¹⁷¹ WHITE-HAVEN. Is a place of great antiquity, and is a port of considerable consequence, on account of the coal-mines in its neighbourhood, of which amazing quantities are sent to Ireland. It was once only a little fishing-town, but the improvement of the haven has added much to the trade of the place; and the spirit and industry of the people have rendered the town very flourishing, and themselves opulent.

About five miles from White-Haven there is a lofty promontory, called St. Bee's-Head, with a light-house on the top, which is connected to White-Haven by one continued range of rocks, rising perpendicularly from the beach.

¹⁷² ISLE OF MAN. Situated in the Irish Sea, in 4 deg. 5 min. W. lon. and between 53 25 N. lat. 35 m. W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 28 m. N. of Anglesey, in Wales; 30 S. of the coast of Galloway, and 40 E. of the county of Down, in Ireland. It is near 30 miles long; the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be seen from the Isle of Man. The chief towns are Ruthin, Douglass, and Peel. The inhabitants are a mixture of Scots, English, and Irish. It once had a king or prince of its own; the last of which was the

Duke

Tho' Lancashire witches I'd have you avoid,
 Yet if up the Ribble ¹⁷⁴ it serves wind and tide,
 At Preston ¹⁷⁵ most likely you'll meet with some friends,
 Who'll press you to stay till their jubilee ends.

The

Duke of Athol; but it is now subject to the king of England. It lies very advantageously for commerce, also for running goods.

¹⁷³ LANCASTER, The county town of Lancashire, and remarkable on account of its castle and antiquities. The celebrated John of Gaunt resided here; and there is still to be seen, on the top of the turrets of the castle, a superb seat, called John of Gaunt's Chair. It is an elegant town, and has a good trade, and sends two members to parliament.

¹⁷⁴ The RIBBLE. Is one of the largest rivers in the North of England, rising in the high moors of Craven, in Yorkshire, and enters Lancashire at Clithero, receiving the West Calder in its passage.

¹⁷⁵ PRESTON.

A town of Lancashire, seated on the river Ribble, over which there is a handsome stone bridge.

A court of chancery is held here for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The town is large, well-built, and populous, and carries on a good trade. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels, in 1715, when they were all made prisoners, and sent to London. It is also celebrated for a grand guild, which is held

The Guild being over, once more taking ship,
 I'd have you to Liverpool ¹⁷⁶ take a short trip;
 From thence, if Old Chester ¹⁷⁷ you wish for to see,
 You'll leave the broad Mersey, ¹⁷⁸ and sail down the
 DEE. ¹⁷⁹

When

here by the freemen, and is much resorted to at that time by strangers, on account of the jubilee.

¹⁷⁶ LIVERPOOL, A large flourishing seaport-town, in the palatinate of Lancaster, situated at the mouth of the Mersey. The merchants trade to all parts of the world except the East-Indies and Turkey, and it is reckoned now the greatest sea-port in England, London excepted. About three thousand vessels are annually cleared from that port. There are several manufactories of china-ware, besides glass and salt-works, and upwards of fifty great breweries. The place is improving every day.

¹⁷⁷ CHESTER. Is a large, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge of twelve arches over the Dee, with a gate at each end; has eleven parishes, and nine well-built churches.

The cathedral, once a monastery, looks something like a castle. The city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent.

¹⁷⁸ MERSEY RIVER. Divides Lancashire and Cheshire: it rises on the west side of Blackstone Edge, and after receiving the Tame, unites with the Irwell, near Glazebrook. It runs by
 Warrington,

When Wales you arrive in, the deuce must be in't,
 If Taffy wont treat you with leeks when at Flint; ¹⁸⁰
 Or if of Welch dainties you wish to have share,
 He'll give you Welch-rabbits ¹⁸¹ instead of a hare.
 When Anglesey ¹⁸² coasting you'll oft heave the lead,
 Then sail with great caution towards Holy-Head; ¹⁸³
 Which

Warrington, and falls into the Irish Sea, below the splendid port of Liverpool.

¹⁷⁹ THE DEE. Is a most beautiful river, in Cheshire, and is singular in encreasing in rapidity the farther it leaves its source.

¹⁸⁰ FLINT. Has the benefit of a little river, which falls into the estuary of the Dee. Flintshire is rich in coal and lead-mines, and has some good manufactures in Wrexham, which is esteemed one of the largest towns in Wales.

¹⁸¹ WELCH RARE-BITS. Toasted cheese, (corruptly called rabbits.)

¹⁸² ISLE OF ANGLESEY. The most western county of North Wales, anciently known by the appellation of MŌNA, and famous for its remains of Druidical monuments, and a remarkably rich copper-mine. It is about twenty-four miles long, and fourteen broad, and is supposed to contain eleven thousand inhabitants.

¹⁸³ HOLY-HEAD Is a town consisting chiefly of houses for entertainment, of such people who are bound for Ireland, or lately arrived from thence. It is situated directly opposite to
 Dublin,

Which once having clear'd, then your course you must
veer,

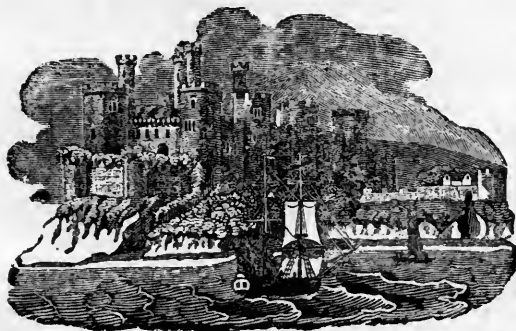
And South and South-East for Caernarvon ¹⁸¹ you'll steer,
To

Dublin, and is the safest and shortest passage over St. George's Channel, which here joins the Irish Sea.

¹⁸¹ CAERNARVON. A borough town of Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, situated near the sea, opposite to Anglesey.

Caernarvonshire is a county of North Wales, bounded by the sea, on the N. and W. and on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The highest mountain is called the Suowdon.

The town of Caernarvon is pleasantly situated between two small rivers, one of which is the Sejont, on which stood the ancient Sejontium; out of the ruins of which rose Caernarvon, built and fortified by Edward the First.



To visit the birth-place of Wales' royal Prince—
 No doubt but your complaisance here you'll evince.
 Caernarvon inspected, unriff all your sails,
 And if you are favour'd with prosperous gales,
 Round Brachipult Point, ¹⁸⁵ if you have any luck,
 From Merioneth's ¹⁸⁶ banks you will pass Sarnabuck ;—¹⁸⁷
 In coasting, Welch mountains you'll see ev'ry day,
 And pass Aberistwith ¹⁸⁸ near Cardigan Bay. ¹⁸⁹

Now

A. D. 1295, the Welch broke out into rebellion under several princes, whom the king went against, and subdued in person ; and to keep them in subjection, built several fortresses on the sea-coast. And to give them a prince of their own, he sent his queen to Caernarvon castle, to lie-in of the young prince, afterwards King Edward the Second.

¹⁸⁵ BRACHIPULT POINT. A promontory in Caernarvonshire.

¹⁸⁶ MERIONETHSHIRE. Is the first maritime county in North Wales ; and though very deficient in ports, has many fine rivers, capable of improvement. It is very mountainous, and the county abounds with black cattle and sheep.

¹⁸⁷ SARNABUCK. A promontory.

¹⁸⁸ ABERISTWITH. A market-town of Cardiganshire, situated at the mouth of the river Ystwith, on the Irish Sea, one hundred and ninety-nine miles N. W. of London.

¹⁸⁹ CARDIGAN-

Now round Strumble Point,¹⁹⁰ by St. David's¹⁹¹ you'll
skip,

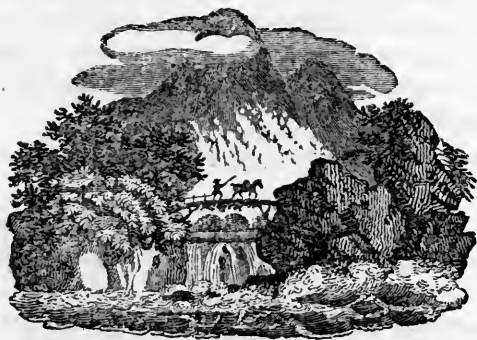
Then thro' George's Channel¹⁹² directing your ship,

You'll next cross the beautiful Bay of St. Bride—¹⁹³

By fan'd Milford-Haven¹⁹⁴ delightfully glide;

Then

¹⁸⁹ CARDIGAN-BAY. A fine bay, near St. George's Channel, in the Irish Sea. Cardigan is the capital of Cardiganshire, situated near the mouth of the river Tivy, twenty-six miles N. W. of Caermarthen.



¹⁹⁰ STRUMBLE POINT. A promontory in Pembrokeshire.

¹⁹¹ ST. DAVID'S. An episcopal town in Pembrokeshire, situated near the Irish Channel. It was once a place of considerable

Then doubling St. Gowen's, again throw the lead,
 Avoiding sunk rocks off the Cape of Worm-Head.¹⁹⁵
 From Swansea¹⁹⁶ to Cardiff¹⁹⁷ you'll steer East by South,
 Until you have gain'd near the fam'd Severn's¹⁹⁸ mouth.

To

derable trade, but has fallen into decay. It is still the see of a bishop.

¹⁹² ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL. The grand channel which divides Wales from Ireland, emptying itself into the Atlantic Ocean, and joined on the North by the Irish Sea.

¹⁹³ ST. BRIDE'S-BAY. A large and commodious bay, into which the ships often run by stress of weather.

¹⁹⁴ MILFORD HAVEN. Undoubtedly one of the most secure and spacious havens in the British Island, though it languishes in undeserved obscurity, instead of being a favoured arsenal of the British navy.

Here art and nature both combine
 To form a haven quite complete;
 To guard 'gainst boist'rous waves and wind
 Old Neptune's pride—the British Fleet.

¹⁹⁵ WORM-HEAD. A cape or promontory.

¹⁹⁶ SWANSEA. A pleasant little town in Glamorganshire, frequented very much of late for sea-bathing. There are some beautiful prospects in the neighbourhood.

¹⁹⁷ CARDIFF. A borough-town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, situated on the river Tawe, two miles S. E. of Landaff.

¹⁹⁸ RIVER

To Bristol ¹⁹⁹ and Bath ²⁰⁰ I would have you repair,
And when you've examin'd those cities so rare,—

As

¹⁹⁸ RIVER SEVERN. The Severn is large, and for length of navigation may be said to rival the Thames.

This river comes into Gloucestershire two miles above Tewksbury, to which place the tide flows, though seventy miles from the sea. The Severn rises in a small lake on the eastern side of Plinlimmon Hill in Montgomeryshire. It receives the Tem, the Wye, and the lower Avon, it then assumes the name of *Bristol Channel*, and insensibly expanding, loses itself in the Atlantic Ocean.

¹⁹⁹ BRISTOL. A city and port-town, partly in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. It is a place of great trade, sending annually many thousand ships to many parts of the world. Bristol Wells are much resorted to on account of their medicinal qualities.

They have an Exchange like that of London; and the inhabitants are computed at near one hundred thousand.

Bristol sends two members to parliament.

²⁰⁰ BATH. A beautiful city in Somersetshire, and famous for its hot-baths. There are many elegant buildings lately erected for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, who flock there in great numbers during the season, either for the benefit of the wells, or for amusement. It is about one hundred and eight miles W. of London.

²⁰¹ RIVER

As down Lower Avon, ²⁰¹ returning again,
 You'll view Clifton ²⁰² rocks—then set sail for the
 main. ²⁰³

In coasting North Devon, ²⁰⁴ its beauties you'll view,
 And when Hartland Point ²⁰⁵ you have clear'd, all the
 crew,

In bumpers will drink to their sweethearts and wives ;
 Then sailing by Padstow ²⁰⁶ you'll soon gain St. Ive's—²⁰⁷
 Cape

²⁰¹ RIVER AVON. The Lower Avon rises not far from Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire, and falls into the Severn near Bristol.

²⁰² CLIFTON and ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS. Much noted for a kind of soft diamond called Bristol Stones.

²⁰³ The Main Ocean. The Atlantic.

²⁰⁴ NORTH DEVON. There are many beautiful views on the coast, and some fine bays, viz. Cryde-Bay, Barnstaple, &c.

²⁰⁵ HARTLAND POINT. A cape at the entrance of the Bristol Channel. Hartland is a market-town, twenty-five miles W. of Barnstaple.

²⁰⁶ PADSTOW. A corporation-town, at the mouth of the River Ca, or Alan, on the coast of Cornwall. Here is a very
 ancient

Cape Cornwall then doubling—your trip being o'er,
Land's End you will reach, and find welcome on shore.

ancient seat, like a castle, of the family of the name of Priedeaux. The Hills in the neighbourhood produce great quantities of tin, copper, and lead.

²⁰⁷ ST. IVES. A sea-port in Cornwall, seated on a bay of the same name, eight miles N. E. of Penzance, and two hundred and seventy-seven W. by S. of London,

SCILLY ISLES.

The Scilly, or Silley Islands, are a cluster of small islands and rocks, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, in W. long. 70. N. lat. 50, lying due West from the Lizard about seventeen leagues.

There are five of them inhabited, and that called Samson has one family on it.

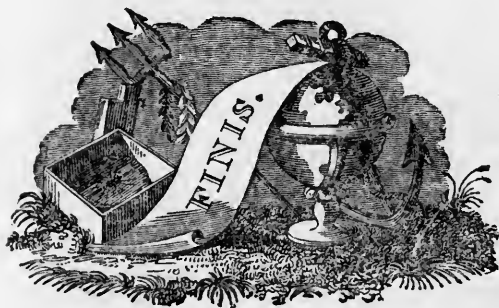
The largest is St. Mary's; it is about two miles and a half in length, and one and a half in breadth, and between nine and ten in compass; on the West side there projects an isthmus, and and beyond there is a peninsula, which is very high, upon which stands Star Castle, built in 1593, with some out-works and batteries.

Trescaw lies about two miles North of St. Mary's, and about two miles from thence lies St. Martin's.

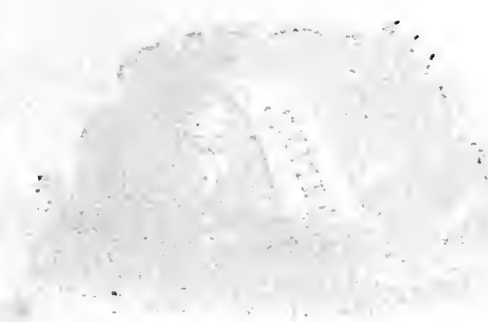
St. Agnes, which is called also the Light-House Island, lies three miles S. W. of St. Mary's, and Bryer Isle to the N. W.

The

The people of Scilly are, in general, robust, hardy, handsome, active, generous, industrious, and good-natured, and speak the English language with great propriety. They are very dextrous in the several employments to which they are bred, and they cultivate their land in a very able manner. The women are admirable house-wives, and the men excel in the management of their boats; they are good fishermen, and accounted excellent pilots.



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THEATRUM OCEANI.

IF any, in future, should fancy a trip,
I'll find for the party a snug little ship,
And freely embark on the Ocean again,
And pilot them safely to France, or to Spain;
Or if Irish beauties they long for to view,
I'm ready and willing with vessel and crew,
To sail round the Island, and then safe on shore,
To land them in happy Great Britain once more.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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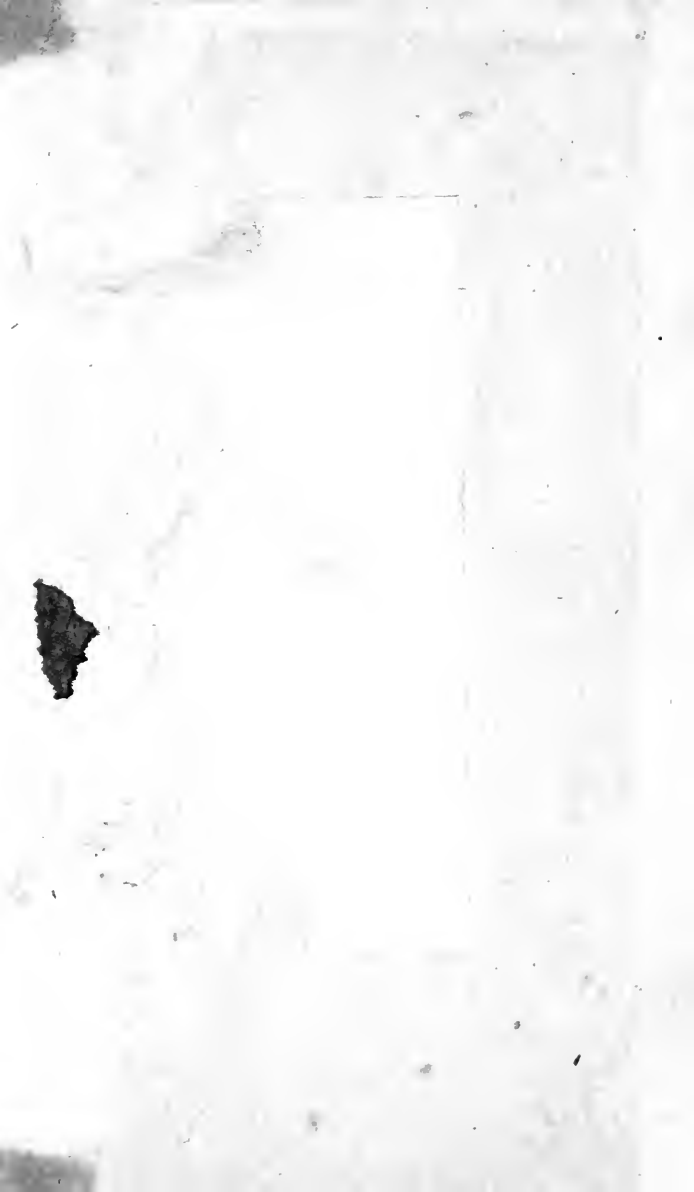
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